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Mr. G. C. Nealley, who has made a thorough exploration of Western Texas, has discovered several new species, among which are *Triodia Nealleyi*, of similar aspect to *T. avenacea*, and another *Triodia* of which, unfortunately, too little for full characterization was collected and which may be called *T. repens*; also *Bouteloua stricta*, 2-3 feet high, with rigid, erect culms, and panicle of 4-6 short, appressed spikes; *Stipa flexuosa*, a species resembling *S. avenacea*, but distinct, with larger panicle, longer and more capillary branches and much smaller spikelets; *Sporobolus Nealleyi*, a dwarf, erect species, with small, open panicle; also a remarkably large, robust, heavy-panicled variety of *Sporobolus cryptandrus*, Gr., also good specimens of *Muhlenbergia monticola*, Buckl., and of what is probably *M. spiciformis*, Trin., and two other new species or varieties of *Muhlenbergia*.

Prof. S. M. Tracy collected in New Mexico, Arizona, S. California, Nevada, Utah and Western Colorado, over 200 species of grasses, many of them interesting, particularly the *Oryzopsis Webberi*, collected at Reno, Nevada, the first specimens which have been collected since those by Mr. Lemmon, on which the species was founded by Dr. Thurber, as *Eriocoma Webberi*.

The following appear to be new: *Poa Tracyi*, from mountain sides near Raton, New Mexico. It is of the *flexuosa* group, 2 to 3 feet high, with short leaves, panicle 4 to 6 inches long, spikelets large, flowing glumes strongly five-nerved, scabrous-pubescent, hairy at the base; *Diplachne Tracyi*, near *D. fascicularis*, 1½ to 2 feet high, erect, and narrow, leaves equaling the culm, panicle long, branches appressed, spikelets seven to nine-flowered, flowering glumes with two acute lobes at the apex and a short awn between them. In clumps growing in ditches at Reno, Nevada.

The Proposed Botanical Exchange Club.

The committee appointed by the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S. at the New York meeting, to act for the Club in the formation of a Botanical Exchange, after considerable correspondence and the consultation of the rules and regulations of similar organizations abroad, is now in a position to submit to the members of the Club certain tentative propositions, on which individual opinion is solicited.

The Regulations of the Botanical Exchange Club of the British Isles, published in pamphlet form at Manchester in 1886, seem applicable to our needs with certain necessary modifications. In order to bring these before the botanists of the country, a synopsis of them is here presented, arranged with reference to America instead of Great Britain.

(1.) The object of the Club will be to facilitate the exchange of herbarium specimens of American plants, specially of rare species and varieties. The conditions of membership to be that each member shall furnish a parcel of specimens annually and pay a yearly subscription of a sum not to exceed ($3.00) three dollars, to meet the expenses. Members will be entitled to a share in the distribution of specimens made in the early part of the year following that in which their subscriptions and parcels were sent.

(2.) The annual list of Desiderata will be made up by combining those of all the members of the Club, and then be printed and sent to every member. Each individual list must not exceed a certain number of species annually, for if unlimited the printed list would be too voluminous for practical use with our very extensive flora, at any rate for a number of years. The determination of the annual number of desiderata will require further consideration. Other plans will probably be proposed.

(3.) Some member will have to act as distributor each year, either voluntarily or, if no one is found willing to act without recompense, provision will have to be made for employing a distributor at a small salary. The plan as here outlined would not necessitate very much work, and it certainly would be of an interesting nature. The Committee will be pleased to receive communications relative to this.*

(4.) It will be necessary to adopt some one check-list as the official one of the Club, and this must either be used in sending lists of desiderata by marking the species desired, or if a reliable numbered check-list can be procured, the list of numbers might be sent. This is also a question for further consideration. It has been the experience of the British Club that manuscript lists of desiderata should not be received.

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*Dr. Vasey writes that Commissioner Colman has consented, if it be deemed advisable, that the Botanical Division of the Department of Agriculture take charge of the exchanges and distribution without expense to the members of the club.—N. L. B.

(5.) Each species should be represented by a number of specimens to be determined when the probable number of members shall be ascertained. It is not necessary to emphasize at this time the necessity for complete and satisfactory specimens being furnished, with appropriate labels.

The British Club had in 1886 a membership of fifty-eight, and has been in successful operation for a number of years. It would seem certain that at least an equal number of American botanists would consider it advantageous to join a similar organization.

Suggestions regarding the matter here presented and applications for membership should be sent to the chairman of the Committee, Dr. George Vasey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. THE COMMITTEE.

Castalia versus Nymphæa.

It may be of interest to those concerned in the discussion of *Nymphæa* and *Nuphar*, brought up in the pages of the BULLETIN, to know that Sir James Edward Smith, in his "Introduction to Physiological and Systematic Botany," published in 1807, refers as follows (p. 385) to *Castalia:* "I believe Mr. Salisbury's *Castalia* is well separated from *Nymphæa*, see *Annals of Botany, v.* 2, 71." It would appear from this that, whatever Smith may have done the year following, in 1807 he accepted *Castalia* and credited Salisbury with it. JOSEPH F. JAMES.

Notes on Smilax pumila, Walt.

The division of *Quercus* into two sections, one annual-fruited and the other biennial-fruited, is familiar to botanists, but it is not so well known that the genus *Smilax* might be similarly divided. Most of our Atlantic coast species flower in spring or early summer and ripen fruit the same year. *S. laurifolia*, L., flowers in July and August, and Chapman notes (Fl., p. 476) that its berries mature "in the fall of the succeeding year." *S. pumila*, Walt., does not bloom till October, but neither Chapman nor Wood mentions the time its berries ripen, nor does Walter in his origi-